WHAT MR. WISE EXPECTS TO ACCOM-

Mr. Wise, before he started on his balloon excursion, wrets the following letter to The St. Louis Evening News :

MR. EDITOR: In accordance with your request, I will give you an outline of my propositions.

Aerial pavigation with balloons must recessarily depend upon the air currents. Nature has provided these currents, and if we study them by investigation we shall soon be able to do much with balloons that has hardly been dreamed of. The trade winds move from east to west in the equatorial aggions. As the hot air of the torrid zone rushes westward it ascends and seeks its equilibrium in moving toward the polar regions in curves toward the northwest. By the time it reaches the rorth temperate zone it deflects toward the east from the southwest. Higher up it comes from the morthwest, and above this stratum it comes from the morthwest. Hence, then, in our zone, these return currents go, first from southwest to northeast; at a greater altitude, from northwest to southeast.

Hence, we have before us the natural elements of estimahing a uniform system of air travel from St. Louis, or San Francisco if you please, to any given point in the east, between Charleston, S. C., and Portland, in the State of Maine.

My object in pursuit is to find the barometrical altitudes of these currents, and to prepare charts for them, so that the aeronaut may know beforehand where to find them with the same facility that mariners can find their water currents and tidal waves. Somebody must do these things in order to make ballooning useful. MR. EDITOR: In accordance with your request, I

their water currents and tidal waves. Somebody must do these things in order to make ballooning useful. Having already practiced ballooning for twenty-four years, I feel as though the balance of my life must be devoted to this object. I know that it will be tedious and laborious, often unfruitful, and perhaps sometimes received with incredulity and condemnation, but still the voice of the winds sings sweetly, "Go on, go on, "the world was not made in a day."

I intend to go on, and that is my mission now. As long as there is faith enough in this system, and patronage to sustain it, I am willing to work and strive for its perfection. I feel confident that, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, a balloon line could be established to make regular trips from St. Louis to Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, that would pay a fine interest on the investment, by its carrying letters and passenon the investment, by its carrying letters and passen

On Saturday morning next I will make an experi-On Saturday morning next I will make an experimental trip from this city, with a barometer expressly provided for the purpose. The voyage will be made eastward, and with a view of touching at a city some hundreds of miles east of St. Louis. The amount is now being subscribed to defray the expenses of the inflation; and whatever is contributed to these purposes is always devoted to the improvement of the art. In a short time hereafter I hope to be provided with better-adapted balloons for these purposes, and I will only add that the success, crude as it may appear with these ill-conditioned balloons is one of the most cheering encouragements to its ultimate perfection. If we can do so much with very inferior machines, what can we not do with properly and well constructed balloons?

we not do with properly and well constructed baseloons?

You may say, "Why have you not good balloons now?" Answer—They are good enough for local ascents, but no more adapted to the great end of aerial Lavigation, than is a pleasure yacht to the navigation of the Pacific Ocean. The right kind of balloons will shortly be brought into use. Yours, truly,

Exercit House, July 28, 1859.

JOHN WISE.

A NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

We find the following account of a recent explora tion made by Capt. Simpson of the Topographical Engineers, in The Territorial Enterprise, a paper pub hehed at Genea, Carson Valley, U. T.:

tion made by Capt. Simpson of the Topographical Engineers, in The Territorial Enterprise, a paper published at Genoa, Carson Valley, U. T.:

From the time when the first adventurer directed his steps westward from the Atlantic toward the Pacific, over the great Central Route, the same beaten track has been pursued, the tortuous meanderings of which lead the emigrant to toil over hundreds of miles which might have been avoided had he bave been properly informed regarding the topography and real nature of the country between the Missouri River and the California frontier. By referring to the vast armies of emigrants and large herds of stock which have annually passed over this great thoroughfore, some idea may be gathered of the immense amount of labor which might have been saved by a knowledge of the existence of so short and favorable a route as that recently explored by Capt. Simpson.

A like recurrence will also enable us to form an approximate idea of the great national and public importance of this worthy enterprise, the object of which thus far, to the great credit of Capt. Simpson and assistants, has been more than realized. The old route between here and Salt Lake, over which so many thousands have passed to the land of gold and adventure, passes along the Humboldt, making a great detour to the north, forming in its course the are of a great circle. To correct this, Capt. Simpson left Camp Floyd, doubtless assuming, for the basis of operations, the mathematical axiom, "From one point to another," only one straight line can be drawn, which line he has pursued, as near as practicable, shortening the distance about 300 miles.

Capt. Simpson completed the trip over his new ronte, from Camp Floyd to this place, in forty one days, making a most complete and thorough examination of the route to about 500 miles between this place and Salt Lake, and the expedition has proven to be thus far, one of the most useful and interesting explorations ever authorized by our Government. It will be readily seen that the dist

he will have accomplished that, the important results of which will be invaluable to the Government, and a

The arrival created no little stir in our village, and The arrival created no little stir in our village, and the event was celebrated by the hoisting of the stars and stripes and the di-charge of artillery. The party is encamped on an elevated spot at the foot of the mountains, immediately in the rear of the town, and directly at the mouth of the canon. The camp ground is well chosen, commanding a fine view of the northern portion of the valley; is shaded by lofty pines, and convenient to wood; and, what is still more important to the convenience and comfort of a camp, an abundance of water of genuine mountain purity, which comes precipitately tumbling down the canon, fresh and cold, from the snew banks which crown the mountain peaks.

MR. WINTHROP'S FORMER VIEWS ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Extracts from a Speech of Mr. Winthrop in the House of Repre-

Extracts from a Speech of Mr. Winthrop in the House of Representations, January 8, 1847.

Mr. Chairman: I have no time to discuss the subject of Slavery on this occasion. But I must not omit a few plain words on the momentous issue which has now been raised. I speak for Massachusetts—I believe I speak the sentiments of all New-England—when I say that upon this question our minds are made up. So far as we have the power—constitutional or moral power—to contro political events, we are resolved that there shall be no further extension of the territory of this Union subject to the institution of Slavery. This is not a matter to argue about with us. If territories are to be conquered and sunexed, we shall stand fast and forever to the principle that, so far as we are concerned, these territories shall be the exclusive abode of freemen.

Extracts from a Speech of Robt. C. Winthrop in the House of Representatives, Feb. 22, 1847.

Representatives, Feb. 22, 1847.

It was for that Proviso that I voted. I wished to get the great principle which it embodied fairly on the statute-book. I believe it to be a perfectly constitutional principle, and an eminently conservative principle. Sir, those who undertake to dispute the constitution-

ality of that principle must rule out of existence some-thing more than the immortal Ordinance of 1787. The Constitution was established. In the very terms of the Constitution was The Constitution was established. In the very term of that Constitution is found a provision recognizing the authority of Congress to prevent the extension of Slavery after a certain number of years "in the existing States," and to prevent its introduction into the Territories immediately. "ing States," and to prevent its introduction into the Territories immediately.

We find the very framers of the Constitution themselves, in the first year of its adoption, applying the principle of the Wilmot Provise to all the Territories which the General Government then possessed, without compromise as to latitude or longitude. These Territories were as much the fruit of the common sacrifices, common toils, and common blood of all the States, as any which can be conquered from Mexico. They were the joint and common property of the several States. The Ordinance was unanimously adopted in 1787, and was referacted unanimously in 1789.

Sir, if the constitutionality of such an act can now be disputed, I know not what principle of the Constitution can be considered as settled.

jealons of such a movement from our side of the House. The South should rather welcome it—the whole country should welcome it—as an overture of domestic peace. Sir, much as I deplore the war in which we are in-Sir, much as I deplore the warm when we are in-volved—deeply as I regret the whole policy of annexa-tion—if the result of these measures should be to en-graft the policy of this Proviso permanently and un-eradicably upon our American system, I should regard it as a blessing cheaply purchased.

SINGULAR ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN CHICAGO.

From The Chicago Journal of July 20.

About 8 o click last evening, there was great excitement in the city, caused by an extensively circulated story that Dr. Frank Royal, living at No. 197 South Adams street, had, while walking with his wife in Quincy street, cut her throat, inflicting a dangerous wound, a short time before.

The particulars, as far as we can learn, are as follows: The parties reside in a small frame cottage (No. 179 Adams street), which is near the corner of an alley leading from Monros to Adams. They both left the house last evening, but not in company; they were, however, subsequently seen together on Quincy street, near Wells, and shortly after Mrs. Royal was heard crying out "oh hus—oh hus," and holding up heard crying out "oh hus—oh hus," and holding up her hand to the right side of her threat, from which the blood was oczing, she ran home to her residence, and was followed by an excited crowd. Dr. Royal did not accompany her home, but made off northward across a

Dr. Jerome was summoned from his drug store, on Dr. Jerome was summoned from his drug store, on the corner of South Clark and Adams streets, and found a cut on the right side of the neck, about two inches long but not deep nor dangerous: it only severed some of the fibers on the main muscle of the throat. The cut was in the form of an angle, and appears not to have been a slash with a knife, but an incision with the point of a sharp instrument. He dressed the wound and left the woman quite comfortable; but, owing to subsequent mental excitement, produced by wound, and left the woman quite commonly wound to subsequent mental excitement, produced by visitors and inquirier, the wound took to bleeding afreel, and he was again sent for, but not being at home, Dr. C. N. Fitch was called in, who again dressed the wound, which he also pronounced not serious. The South Division Police Station being within the cases of Dr. Royal's home, the police were a few doors of Dr. Royal's home, the police were soon engaged in search for the Doctor.

Officers McIntyre and West, and Mr. Allen Pinker-Officers McIntyre and Weet, and Mr. Allen Pinker-ton were active in the pursuit, and in about an hour and a half after the committal of the deed, the Doctor was taken into custody at his daughter's (Mrs. Kueis-karne's) residence, No. 111 Jackson street. He came in there shortly after the alarm, and had been in and out several times before the police arrived, and even then he was out but they awaited his return and took him, to the police station at alarm 110 accord had

then he was out, but they awaited his return and took him to the police station at about 10 o'clock last right, where he was lodged in a cell for the night.

Dr. Reyal is a man of about the average night, of middle age, has been a surgeon in the army, and came to reside in this city last October. He is a native of Lynchburg. Virginia, is a highly intelligent man, seems laboring under excitement, but was not, it is thought, in liquer at the time.

He has two married daughters—one Mrs. Armstrong, the wife of a well-known circus performer, and the other the Mrs. Kreskarne referred to. The injured woman is said to have been an actress. The do-

the other the Mrs. Kessarae referred to. The in-jured woman is said to have been an actress. The do-mestic relations of Dr. and Mrs. R. have not been of the mest amicable character, and on Sunday night it is stated that a violent row took place between them, during which he is said to have whipped his wife

Dr. Royal asserts his entire ignorance of the whole Dr. Royal asserts his entire ignorance of the whole affair in its inception; says he had been down town and taken an ice-cream at "Wright s," near the Court-House, and when returning, his oaughter Rosa (Mrs. Armstrong) met him, telling him that some one had cut her mother's throat, and urging him "not to go heme." upon which he had gone with his daughter to Mrs. Kneiskarne's, on Jackson street, where the officers found him. He avows his ignorance of the perpetration of the deed, and that he loves his wife as foundly as ever any husband could.

The wife, it is said, intimated to Officer West at first that her husband had done the deed, but she since desies emphatically he had anything to do with the act. Her story at the house to a policeman was, that she saw the shadow of a man who stole up behind her, and immediately cut her with a knife, and on her exclaiming turned and ran.

ing turned and ran.
This norming the accused was brought up before
Police Magistrate Milliken, but in the absence of Mrs.
R. the defendant was committed to jail on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder, in \$5,000 bail. Mrs. Royal is rapidly recov-

STATE PRISON MANAGEMENT.

Since the adoption of the present system of man aging the State Prisons by three Inspectors, one of whom is elected annually, there have been continual conflicts between the Inspectors, or some one of them, and the subordinate officers of the prizons. The Board has the power to make the appointments, but it is the custom to assign the supervision of one prison to a single Inspector. At the last arrangement of this kind, Mr. Rhodes, the Democratic Inspector, was assigned to the Auburn Prison, and it seems that he proceeded to illustrate his notions of authority conferred upon bim by removing such of the Keepers as did not agree with him in politics. One of the prescribed persons doubting Mr. Rhodes's power thus to proceed, applied to the courts for a mandamus directing the Inspector to restore him to his position of Keeper. The motion was argued at Canadaigus on Monday, before Judge Wells and on Thursday he made the following de-Wells, and on Thursday he made the following

cision, which we find in The Auburn Advertiser:

"After hearing Messis. Wright and Pemeroy of counsel for the said relator, and Mr. E. G. Lapham of counsel for the said William C. Rhodes, and due dehberstion being thereupon had, it is ordered and adjudged that the said John P. Hubbard has been unlawfully suspended by the said William C. Rhodes from his said office of Keeper in said prison, and that the said relator has been and is unlawfully hindered and separated by the said respondents from discharging prevented by the said respondents from discharging the Julies of said office of Keeper or any part of such duties as stated and set forth in said athiravit of the duties as stated and set forth in said affidavit of the said relator, and that his said suspension from his said effice by the said William C. Rhodes was and is not and void. It is therefore further ordered and adjudged that a writ of mandamus forthwith issue out of and under the sail of this Court, in the usual and proper form requiring the said respondents, as such haspector and Agent and Warden, to reinstate the said relator, John P. Habbard, in such office of Keeper in said prison, and to allow him, the said relator, to perform and discharge the duties thereof, and to receive the pay and emoluments thereof."

particle and discharge the duties thereof, and to pay and encoluments thereof."

We apprehend that this decision will put a quietus upon the exercise of the power heretofore claimed by certain Inspectors to make arbitrary removals and appointments of officers in the Prisons under the Inspectors charge, and rectore the management of the Prisons to the Board of Inspectors, where the Constitution placed it.

[Rechester Democrat.

THE ALLEGED SHAKESPEARE FORGERY.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. COLLIER. To the Editor of The London Times.

Sin: I feel most unwillingly compelled to say one other word respecting the corrected folio of Shakespeare's works in 1632, which came into my hands in 1849.

According to Mr. Hamilton's letter, inserted in your paper of the 16th inst., Mr. Parry states that the book which he owned, and which was given to him by his relative, Mr. George Gray, about 50 years ago, was an edition different from the folio of 1832, with different corrections.

I saw Mr. Parry twice upon the subject in the year 1853—first at his house in St. John's wood, when he told me (as he had previously told a common friend) that he had recognized the corrections instantly, from the facsimile which accompanied the earliest edition of the contract and product of the contract of the contrac the facsimile which accompanied the earliest edition of my Notes and Emendations, 8vo., 1852. Very soon afterward, for greater satisfaction, I brought the corrected folio of 1632 from Maidenhead to Lendon, and took it to St. John's wood, but I failed to meet with Mr. Parry at home. I therefore paid a third visit to that gentleman, again carrying the book with me. I met him coming from his house, and I informed him that I had the corrected folio of 1632 under my arm, and that I was sorry he could not then examine it, as I wished. He replied: "If you will let me see it now, "I shall be able to state at once whether it was ever my book." I therefore showed it to him on the spot, I therefore showed it to him on the spot, and after looking at it in several places, he gave it back to ne with these words: "That was my book, it is "the same, but it has been much ill-used since it was

'in my possession."

1 took Mr. Parry's word without hesitation; and it I took Mr. Parry's word without hesitation; and it certairly gave me increased faith in the emendations, to which I never applied a microscope or magnifying glass beyond my own spectacles. I was then living in the house of my brother-in law; and, almost from day to day, I showed him such of the emendations of Shakepeare's text in the corrected folio of 1632 as seemed most striking or important.

If there he upon the volume any pencilings by me, beyond crosses, ticks, and lines, they will speak for themselves; they have escaped my recollection, and,

Sir, if the constitutionality of such an act can now be disputed, I know not what principle of the Constitution can be considered as settled.

I believe the principle of the Wilmot Proviso to be the great censervative principle of the day, and it is in this view that I desire to see it immediately upon our statute books. The South has no cause to be

ANOTHER D.D. S WIFE.

At the very moment when the feelings of the Protestants in Upper Canada have been greatly aroused at an alleged attempt on the part of certain high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church to sedince a young unmarried lady from her home and her religious faith, a new incident bas arisen calculated partially to distract their attention from the subject, and to divert it into another channel. In this new affair, a reverend gentleman, a distinguished member of the Free Church of Scotland, and one who is privileged to add D.D. to his name is is one of the principal actors—the other being a female, the wife of a gentleman also in holy orders, whose affections he has seduced, and who is new hiving in this city in a state of concubinage with her debaucher. The following are the leading facts of this painful and most disgusting case:

Dr. Humphreys—for such is the name of the person who has seduced the affections of another's wife—was for several years the head master of the Cheltenham Grammar School. Some few months ago, under the plea of pecuniary pressure, he sought the protection of the Insolvent Court to save himself from arrest. While apparently preparing for his examination, he had been scraping every shilling together he could possibly lay hold of, in order to form a fund to aid his clandestine and predetermined departure from the country. Only three days before that departure he convened a meeting of the parents of his pupils, and sanctimoniously talked about acknowledging that "Divine help," without which all his labors would have been vain! On the morning of his departure he convened a meeting of the parents of his pupils, and sanctimoniously talked about acknowledging that "Divine help," without which all his labors would have been vain! On the morning of his departure he "borrowed" his wife's watch and all the loose money she happened to have in her pocket, and went away on the pretense of getting money from some friends in Derbystire to assist in his defectes in the Insolvent Court. He wrote to his wife f assumed name; that large quantities of luggage had been forwarded by him from time to time in anticipa-tion of his departure; and that on his arrival at Livertion of his departure; and that on his arrival at Liverpool he had met, by previous arrangement, a married
lady—the wife of one of his largest Cheltenham creditors—whose affections he had seduced, and in whose
courpany he had left the country. When we add to
this that he has left his heart-broken wife with her
six children without the slightest means of support;
and that the lady who is the guilty partner of his
flight was herself the mother of eight children, we
have said enough to show that the man who could
conceive and carry out such a scheme of duplicity and
depravity could have been no ordinary villain. What conceive and carry out such a scheme of duplicity and depravity could have been no ordinary villain. What the course of this holy man and his paramour after arriving in America was, we are not aware. The first that we find of him in this country is his arrival at Albany, and, after a short stay there, his departure for Toronto, where he arrived some weeks ago. After his hasty and shameful flight from England, the friends of the lady who had been so ruthlessly torn from them, having become solicitous about her foure weifare, dispatched to the head of the New-York police a communication stating the facts of the case, and advising who had been so rathessely torn from them, having become solications about her fruire weifare, dispatched to the head of the New-York police a communication stating the facts of the case, and advising the arrest of Dr. Humphreys. In that city, however, if he ever touched there—as it is very probable he did—he ciuded the vigilance of the detective officers, and came on to Toronto. The New-Yorkers were not to be dodged in this way, and a detective was sent to hunt up the game, which he succeeded in tracking to this city, arriving here about two weeks ago. An interview was had immediately with Detective Graves of the police force in this city, and a photograph of the fugitive Doctor given him so that he might also be on the qui vive for the divine's arrest. Not many days after, he had the good fortune to meet the reverend gentleman on Queen street in company with his inamorato, and instantly recognized him as the person for whom he was in quest. By proper observation it was discovered that he recided on Mutual street, and a watch was instantly set upon his house, which has been continued to the present time. Since he arrived here he has passed by the name of Hunter.

The lady who has thus chosen to share the fortunes of the wandering and fathless doctor was, we understand, the wife of a Dr. Cummings, a clergyman of high standing in the church of which he is a member, and also a person of considerable wealth. So that as far as riches could purchase the good things and the enjoyments of this life, she had nothing to desire. Nothing was denied her; but still she was not happy. What may have been the peculiar attractions of Dr. Humphreys, which forced her to tear herself from the arms of one who, from anything we can learn to the contrary, loved her with the tender and affectionate love of a true and devoted hasband, we of course do not presume to say. Bat Dr. Humphreys, in comparatively poor circumstances, was to her mind more to be desired than Dr. Cummings, to whom she had previously plighted her troth and affectio

When the Dr. arrived here he made application to a gentleman hish in position in the educational institutions of the country, for a tenchership, but none was vacant; and whether the person applied to had been previously acquainted with the Doctor or not we are not aware, but after some conversation had between them the whole story of Dr. Humphrey's flight an this seduction of a creditor's wife was revealed. A correspondence ensued, in which the lady took part, declarating amonths spurit her attendment to her here. ing in a true remantic spirit her attachment to her new "affinity," and relating in tender strains the many sad and heattrending days she had spent before her wishes in this respect were consummated. She loved him, she affirmed, as she had never loved another, and nothing but death itself should part them. She still adnothing but death itself should part them, see sum a beres to the same opinions. All the entreaties of friends; all the inducements of wealth cannot persuate her to alter her determination of sharing for life the lot of one who has already proved faithless to her who for

her to aner her determination of saring for the the both of of one who has already proved faithless to her who for many long years has been the partner of his joys and of his griefs, and who, after bearing him six children, he has left to the mercy of a compassionate public. On Thursday morning last, Sergeant-Major Ferris, who had also been employed in watching the parties implicated in this affait, having reason to believe they would visit the Normal School during the day, to witness the Model School examinations, accompanied by two or three persons, and Mr. Cock, a cousin of Mrs. Commings, who arrived here from England not many days, since, the latter took the prevaition to retire into a private room in the building, lest he might be seen by Humphreys. But the Sergeant-Major took his station near the main entrance to the building, with a photograph likeness of the reverend delinquent in his hand, and waited there till near 3 o'clock in the a photograph likeness of the reverend delinquent in his hand, and waited there till near 3 o'clock in the atternoon, when he descried a personage answering the description in the likeness, enter the ground. Dr. Humphreys—for it was he—walked into the building, and having looked around a little, took his seat quite comfortably in the theater, where the prizes were being distributed. Sergeant Major Forbes then communicated with Mr. Cock, and the other parties in waiting, and two of them went forward into the theater at cace, and served Humphreys with citations from the High Court of Divorce, England. Humphreys dismay at this unexpected turn of affairs may be more easily imagnited than described. There was nothing mby at this unexpected turn of atrairs may be more easily imagined than described. There was nothing for it, however, but to submit; and as soon as he recovered his equanimity, he left the building with the paties coming in search of him, and proceeded with them to his lodgings. Mutual street, where he occupies two rooms. Here the lady was confronted with her paramour by Mr. Cock, her relative, and was also served with a cutton from the English Divorce Cont.

her paramour by Mr. Cock, her relative, and was also served with a cuation from the English Divorce Court.

In the course of the same evening the man watching Humphrey's and Mrs. Cummings saw them take a cab and drive to the Rossin House. Fearing they proposed leaving town, Sergeant Major Ferris was requested to follow them in another cab and he cid so. They drove round the suburbs of the city for about an hour and a half, followed at a cautious distance by the Sergeant Major, but ultimately returned to their present lodgings, Mutual street, without having made any attempt to ercape.

escape. Mr. Cock has, it is said, had several interviews Mr. Cock has, it is rad, has certain to her friends in England and leave her seducer. But her determination is said to be fixed, that nothing shall induce her to return to them again.

The story goes that some portion of the Church-

The story goes that some portion of the Churchgoing public in this city, had quite a narrow escape
from hearing the Rev. runaway discourse from the
pulpit. Arrangements, it is believed, were made, or
were about being made, for his preaching a sermon in
Cooke's Church. The congregation were, however,
spared the mentification. Some inking of Humphrey's
conduct was received by one of the elders of the
church; and the result was that Humphreys never
discoursed from that pulpit.

In serving the citations on both parties the police
here have proceeded as far as they can do at present.
Their principal movements for some time to come will
be confined to watching the runaways, wherever they
go. What the upshot of this scandalous affair will be,
it is difficult to conjecture.

SLAVE-BREEDING VS. THE SLAVE-TRADE. - The SLAVE BREEDING 'vs. THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The Brandon (Miss.) Republican is violently opposed to the slave trade—not because it regards it as unchristian or inhuman, but because its revival and increase will spoil the business of slave-breeding in the slaveholding States. It argues very earnestly against the injustice which would be done to such States as Virginia or Maryland, and the ruin that would come upon them if, by the importation of cargoes of Congoes into the extreme Southern States, the business of breeding slaves in the old States for the Southern market should be spoiled. This is the event impending which alarms the Mississippi editor.

A DOCTOR OF DIVINITY ELOPES WITH | BLOODY AFFAIR AT WATERBURY, CON-

From The New-Haven Palladium, August 1. A bloody affair occurred at Waterbury on Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, at a German house called Meyer's Hotel, in Scovill street, in which James Shannon, a young man much esteemed by his associates, was stabled and probably fatality injured by one John Riggs.

Riggs.

It appears that about midnight on Saturday John Riggs entered the bar room of Meyer's Hotel, and soon began abusing a boy who was present. He became so violent and brutal in his treatment that James Shanbegan abusing a boy who was present. He became so violent and brutal in his treatment that James Shannon, who was sitting in the room, finally interfered to protect the boy, and some loud talking followed between him and Riggs, but whether any blows passed or not is tot known. The landlord finally turned Riggs out of the house. He soon returned, however, armed with a dirk, and meeting Shannon at the door, stabbed him four times, inflicting wounds which will probably cause his death. The knife entered the left side just below the ribs, and again into the abdomen, an inch or two left of the navel. Another stab, probably simed at the breast, took affect on the left arm near the shoulder, severing the muscles and rendering the arm powerless. The Waterbury Journal says:

"So rapidly did this transpire, that it is said that Shannon himself did not at the moment know that he was injured, and none of those present perceived that anything revious had taken place until Shannon walked to a friend in the back part of the room, and requested him to loosen his belt, declaring that he had been stabbed. The person addressed was incredulous even then, till he saw blood falling upon the floor.

Shannon lay very low yesterday and was expected not to survive his injuries. We were shown his bloody clothes, which were run through and through, apparently with a three-cornered dirk. In one instance the knife appears to have struck a button on the fly of the paats, which probably prevented the in-

parently with a three-cornered dirk. In one in-stance the knife appears to have struck a button on the fly of the pants, which probably prevented the in-

parently with a three-cornered dirk. In one instance the knife appears to have struck a button on the fly of the pants, which probably prevented the infliction of another serious wound.

"Shannon is about 12 years of age, and much esteemed by his friend and associates."

Riggs is a notorious scamp, and has served one term of three years in the State Prison. He has been out nearly four years. It is said that the same parties had a difficulty a year or two ago, when Riggs attempted to stab Shannon, and it is thought that he has since entertained a grodge against him which led to the affair on Saturday night.

Riggs immediately fled from the hotel, but the wounded man was able to give his name, and City Sheriff Munger, with Mr. Dwight W. Somers, went in pursuit of him. They finally found him, about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, at the shanty of a man named Nichols, in the eastern part of the town. A neat little plan had been arranged by Riggs for his escape, in case the efficers should aroive. Nichols was to go to the door and admit the officer, and then walk across the cabin to strike a light, inviting the officer in. As the officer entered, Riggs would slip out behind him. But, as it happened, when Nichols, after long delay, opened the door and asked the officer to walk in while he struck a light, Mr. Munger declined the polite invitation and remained standing at the door. Nichols fumbled about a long time, hoping that he would enter, but at last Riggs, who stood all the time close by the door, seeing the game would not work, came forward, and was immediately seized and hand-cuffed, and taken to the "lock-up."

The news created intense excitement at Waterbury, and during the day througs of people crowded around the jail, and threatened to tear down the building, Astrong police force prevented any actual attempt, however; and at night Riggs was taken to Brown's Hotel, where he was guarded during the night in a third-story room by two officers. He was brought down to this city on this morning strain by Officer Mung

Riggs was born in Wolcott, but many of his relations live in Watertown. He is about thirty years of age, and has had no fixed residence for some years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MURDER OF A YOUNG LADY IN VIRGINIA.—The people of Marshall County, Va., are in a state of great excitement in consequence of the discovery of a cold-blooded murder in that county. The unfortunate victim was a beautiful young lady of very respectable character named Melissa Marris, whose parents live near Limestone. Miss Marris had been living in the families of some of the farmers in the vicinity. The supposed murderer is a man named Horten. From The Wheeling Intelligencer we gather the fol-

From The Wheeling Intelligencer we gather the following particulars:

"On Saturday last Miss Marris had been at Limestone, and on her return stopped at the house of Mr. Knox, which is on Stell's Run, about two miles from Limestone. She left Knox's about noon to go to a reighbor's, a Mr. Anderson's; when she reached Mr. Knox's orchard she gathered a few apples in a hand-kerchief and passed over the hill to Stell's Run, out of sight. Immediately afterward Hotton came along and also passed over the hill. After this, Miss Marris was never seen alive. In about half an hour Horten returned over the hill, passed Knox's house, and went to Buzzard's tavern, on the Waynesburg road, where he said be had come from Mundsville, and was tired, but so he wished to make an early start in the morning, he would pay for his lodging before he went to bed. This he did, and retired, which was the last seen of him, as

which and retired, which was the last seen of him, as he left long before any one was up in the morning.

"From Saturday until Thursday morning no search was made for Miss Marris, as by some means a report had obtained in the neighborhood that Horten and she had eloped together. For this, however, there was not the slightest ground, as he had never paid her any attention, and searcely spoken to her. On Thursday norring, her continued absence having excited remark and alarm, a few of the neighbors turned out to look for her, and after a search of less than half an hour found her lifeless and mangled body, bearing evidences of having been reft of life with secompaniments of horrible cruelty fearful to contemplate.

"The supposition is that Horten overtook her where she had set down upon a log to rest, as the handkerchief which contained the apples was found lying on it.

chief which contained the apples was found lying on it.
That her person had been outraged before she was nurdered was also evident. The murder was committed by the side of the public road, from which her ted by the side of the public road, from which her body was dragged some twenty or thirty yards by the feet to a small run, in which it was found. The mur-der was committed by heavy blows of a stone or club about the head and breast. The side of her head was broken and one eye knocked out, beside indications of a number of severe blows upon different parts of her person. Horten is still at large."

THE OLD COLONY AND FALL RIVER RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- In addition to the telegram previously published, we gave from The Boston Traveler of July 30, the following particulars in regard to the late acci-

dent:

"As an express train on the Old Colony and Fall River Railroad was passing through North Bridge-water, on the way to this city, about \$1 oclock this morning, it came in collision with a covered carriage which was crossing the track near Keith's mill. The vehicle contained four persons, members of a family named Steteon, belonging in Abington—Mr. Steteon, two women and a child. The locomotive struck the carriage in the center, instantly killing one of the females and a child, and inflient getrrible injuries apon Mr. Steteon and the other woman, from which there was no hope of their recovery. The vehicle was dashed to pieces, and the fregments of the wreck were strewn in every direction. The horse was detached from the to piecer, and the resuments of the wice were successful in every direction. The horse was detached from the carriage, and ran into the village unicjured. The bodies of the unfortunate victims of the disaster, living and dead, were removed to a house near by, and every attention was paid them by the citizens, among whom the tention was paid them by the citizens, among whom the accident has caused great excitement. It is said that the man observed the approach of the train, which was running at great speed, and attempted to urge his horse across the track, but without success."

BARBARITY TO SLAVES. - A correspondent of The optiville Journal, writing from Princeton, Ky., July 21, 1859, says:
10 One of the most atroclous and inhuman acts of the One of the most atroclous and inhuman acts of the county on Sunday last

"One of the most atroctors and maintain a cruelty was committed in this county on Sunday last that was ever perpetrated in civilized society. Some time since there was an assassination committed about ten miles north of this place, supposed to have been done by a slave of Jesse Williams, at the instigation of said Williams. Although in the examining court the fact was not fully proved, two other slaves of Williams's said that the accused slaves of Williams's said that the accused slave did commit the murder, and that at the institution of Jesse Williams. Williams and his con James arrested the two boys, took them to a newly collered field, bound their legs together, hitched them by a singletree to a mule, and dragged them for several hours over the field, and then left them lifeless but, afterward recovering, one of them wandered off two or three miles and was found this morning, by some citizens of this place, much mangled and brutsed. It was thought that he would not have arisen unless by assistance. His recovery is thought doubtful. It was thought that he would not have amen unless by assistance. His recovery is thought doubtful. The other hev has not been found and is supposed to be dead. The people are much agitated upon the matter, and there is every symptom of a farious mob, as the people are thoroughly convinced of the ineffi-ciency of law to reach the family. Within the last ten years they have been prosecuted for every crime and misdemeanor, from murder to hog stealing. It is to be

desired that the people will give the law another chance to vindicate herself."

desired that the people will give the law another chance to vindicate herself."

ENLARGEMENT OF THE STATE PRISONS.—The late Legislature appropriated \$48,000 for the enlargement of the State Prisons, allotting \$20,000 to Sing Sing, \$18,000 to Anburn, and \$12,000 to Clinton. The act provided that the expenditure of the sum should be made under the direction of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Controller, who were made a Commission for that purpose. Since the adjournment of the Legislature, the Commissioners have personally examined all the Prisons, and have procured from competent persons estimates of the cost of enlarging them. They have, we learn, now unanimously decided to enlarge Clinton Prison by raising the roof and adding another tier of cells, so as to accommodate 256 more convicts than at present. This can be done at an expense to the State of about \$11,000. The addition of this number of cells will provide for all the convicts now in the several State Prisons, and leave about 100 cells against any future increase. The enlargement at Clinton can be made much more cheaply than at either of the other Prisons, and it is believed that by bringing more convicts together there, it will increase the average expense of supporting them, and will render possible the introduction of other branches of labor, which will be more advantageous both to the State and the convicts than the manufacture of iron. It will also place Clinton Prison more on an equality with the other Prisons in point of numbers. Auburn Prison is to have a new roof, and to have its ventilation improved, and the Female Prison at Sing Sing is to be enlarged by the addition of about 40 cells. Nothing is to be done to the Male Prison there, except to render some of its cells more secure than at present. [Alb. Eve. Jour. END of the Pawnee war, which broke out about two weeks ago, and threatened to give a

END OF THE PAWNEE WAR.—We learn from The St. Joseph Journal that the Pawnee war, which broke out about two weeks ago, and threatened to give a good deal of trouble, has been ended by a grand comp or the part of the whites. The whites, it will be remembered, under Gov. Black of Nebraska, went in pursuit of the savages, to chastize them for their depredations on the Western settlements. The Indians, about 1,000 strong, were overtaken on Shell Creek, Nebraska. The whites did not number, all told, more than 300 or 340. They were commanded by Gov. membered, under Gov. Black of Nebraska, wen' in parsuit of the savages, to chastise them for their depredations on the Western settlements. The Indians, about 1,000 strong, were overtaken on Shell Creek, Nebraska. The whites did not number, all told, more than 330 or 340. They were commanded by Gov. Black in person, assisted by Major West, U. S. Marshali, and Lieut. Robertson, with about 30 or 30 regalars of Fort Kearney; the remainder were all volunteers. The Americans had one mounted cannon, and on overtaking the Indians three charges were made before the savages surrendered. A number of the Indians were killed and wounded. Major West knows of two he killed himself. None of the Americans were killed, and but few slightly wounded. On the third charge, the Indians ran up a flag of truce, and immediately surrendered, grounded arms, and zave up all their stock, provisions, ammunition, &c. Major West states that just as the Indians surrendered, a huge, brawny, half-naked savage raised up out of the grass, fired at him, and then ran. The Major put spars to his horse and made chase. After pursuing him about 100 yards, and getting within shooting distance, he discharged his revolver, the shot taking effect. He says he thinks the Indian bounded about ten or fifteen feet in the air, and alphited, he again started on a run, when the Major made pursuit and fired four balls into his body, before he made the savage "bite the dust, and thus, by the forfeiture of his life, pay the penalty of his prowers and dartig.

French Designs of Hawait.—The Providence Journal publishes a letter "from a source of the best "information, and worthy of serious consideration," which expresses the opinion that a new attempt against the independence of the Hawaiian archipelago is about to be made by the French, with the view to overthrow the throne of Kameshames IV., and annex that very little, but very interesting kingdom, to the great empty, in the first of the decidence of the Hawaiian youth, and establish also, by treaty, that documents in

he accomplished his vile purpose, she recovered and made such outery that he fied. Perceiving the window of the apartment open, and the distance to the ground not far, she sprung out and fied into the street. She accested Mr. L. on Sunday, asking him, "What town is this?" Being interested in her, and discover-She accested Mr. L. She accested Mr. L. on Shaday, a lang town is this T. Beng interested in her, and discovering her unfortunate mertal condition, he took her in charge. She represents also that her father is a subscriber to The Weekly Commercial, but we cannot find such a name among our subscribers. She has a small valies, containing a black silk dress and a quantity of piece silk for a garment, beside other atticles of dress. She describes the villain who brought her here as a very tall man with dark hair. It is supposed that her derangement was caused by the drug administered to her and to excitement. Cincinnati Com.

Napoleon's Delphic Promise Folifilled. As somewhat Delphic promise? He said that "Austris should rule" to the Alps, or Italy be free to the Adriatic." Italy is not free to the Adriatic, but does not Austria, by the treaty which the two Emperors have made, without consulting anybody, peoples, rulers, or allies, rule to

consoliting anybody, peoples, rulers, or allies, rule to Alps ! Relieved of the care of a turbulent, expensive, and not easily-defended province, holding the key of Northern Italy in her great square of fortresses, from Northern Italy in her great square of intricesses, involved which she can at any time advance upon the territory that she has surrendered. Austria is made the leading power in confederated Italy. The territorial extent and the military strength of her possessions within the Confederation, and the vast external sympathy which she will have from Rome, Naples, the Duchies, every the strength of the Confederation and the spe will have from Rome, Naples, the Duchies, every power in the Confederation except Sardinia, and the good understanding to which she has come with France, and the fast friend-hip of the "Honorary President," do not all these make her, in reality, rule to the Alps? and the fast friendship of the "Honorary Pression, do not all these make her, in reality, rule to the Alps! The idea that any great reforms are to be conceded, that any constitutional guaranties are to be exacted, under a confederation of which the Pope is the nominal head, and Austria the leading member, will not be likely to deceive anybody. [Prov. Journal. ARREST OF THE OSHKOSH INCENDIARIES.—After the great fire at Oshkosh, some of the leading citizens of that place employed a detective from Detroit to come there and see if it were not possible to arrest the incendiary. The detective went there in disguise, and while there assumed different characters.

In this way he got into the confidence of a gang of unprincipled wretches, one of whom confessed to him that he could point out to the detective the graves of feur or five mer whem he had made away with.

They also confessed that they were determined to hum up the town, and that they had confederates in Menasha, Horicon, and claswhere, whose only occupation was incendiarism, plundering, &c. The detective finally assertained from his temporary confederates that they were to burn the house of Mr. Wright on Wednesday night of this week.

They had their plans all made to set fire to his

eraies that they were to burn the nouse of Mr. Wright on Wednesday night of this week.

They had their plans all made to set fire to his house, and then plunder other parts of the city while it was burning. On that night they did set fire to the house, but special policemen had been stationed in different parts of the city, and four of the gang were arrested immediately, and the fire was extinguished before deliverance and here.

fore doing any harm.

The man who gave the most of the information to the detective, was a ringleader, and is now in safe [Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

Corygiouss.—The Patent-Office has received the Corygiours.—The Patent-Office has received the following number of books. &c., from the State Department, under the recent act of Congress transferring jurisdiction of copyright matters: Miscellaneous books, 14,563; do, pamphlets, 1,561; law books, 1,651; music books, vois. 831; music, unbound pieces, 816; maps, not mounted, 873; maps, mounted, 68. A pamphlet entitled "The Geographical Ledger and Systematized Atlas—being a united collection of topographical maps projected on one universal principle, and laid down by one scale, proposed to be extended to different countries as materials can be procured," is the oldest of the books which have been transferred. This book is by Chris. Colles of New-York, N. Y. Printed by John Buell, No. 24 Little Q street, 1794. There is, however, doubt as to whether this pamphlet was ever copyrighted, as there is no evidence to show that it was. The first well-ascertained copyright is for a book entitled "Christianity, the True Theology," in answer

to the Age of Reason. By Wm. Patten, A. M., minister of the Second Congregational Church in Newport, Warren, R. I. Printed by A. Phillips. This was copyrighted on the 9th of May, 1795, in the Clerk's Office of the District of Rhode Island.

A WOMAN HUNG-MYSTERIOUS.—The Harrisburg

Office of the District of Khode Island.

A Woman Hung-Mysterious.—The Harrisburg Telegraph of July 27 says:

"On Sunday morning last a woman named Mrs. Hang, wife of a respectable laboring man in Washington Township, left home to go ever the mountain of a visit to her annt. About 10 o'clock she was seen in a field of Mr. John Auspeck, one mile from her residence, pirking and eating blackberries. She did not reach her destination, and fnothing was afterward seen or heard of her until about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when she was found dead at the foot of the mountain, about one hundred yards from the Lykens Valley Railroad. She was sitting on a log, with a black ribbon around her neck, to which was attached a caheo string, the latter being tied to the limb of a tree. Her comb and collar were found on the ground about nine feet distant. Some teeth, broken out of the comb, were sticking in her bair. A wound was noticed on the side of her reck, and bruises on her legs. Aaron P. Lark, e.q., summoned a jury and held an inquest on the body, who, after an investigation, returned a verdiet that the woman came to her death by the hands of some person or persons unknown. Some of the people in that region are of the opinion that Mrs. Hang hung herself: others thick she was mardered, and this seems to be the opinion of the jury."

Singular Malady.—A young man named Oreno Lacid and this recent two miles south of this place, and the proper about two miles south of this place, and the proper about two miles south of this place, and the proper about two miles south of this place, and the proper about two miles south of this place, and the place and two miles south of this place.

Haag hung herself: others think she was mandered, and this reems to be the opinion of the jury."

Singular Malady.—A young man named Oreno Deeds, residing about two miles south of this place, came into town yesterday, and called on Dr. Z. M. Landedown, stating that he had experienced a violent reasing or rosse in his head, accompanied by acute pain. The seat of the difficulty complained of seemed to be in his right ear. He stated that he had first been attacked with the malady on the preceding night, and that it had rapidly increased, until, when he visited the Doctor, it was almost unbearable. Dr. L. proceeded at once to dilate the ear, and make an examination into the cause, when he discovered a number of small white worms, about an eighth of an inch in length, iconical shaped), passing to and fro in the orifice with great rapidity. He inserted an instrument into the ear, and, after a somewhat protracted effort, succeeded in taking out ninety-two of these worms, which gave entire relief, and the young man went home entirely relieved, or, at least, temporarily relieved of the painful and unpleasant noise complained of. Dr. Landsdown informs us that this is the first case of the kind that he has ever had in his practice, and that he has never seen a parallel in "the books."

[Greenvile (O.) Journal, 22d.

Ladies' Boat Clus.—And here let us tarn ande a moment from the rough size of boating life to record that this city possesses a ladies' boat club that has

Ladies' Boat Clue.—And here let us turn ande a moment from the rough size of boating life to record that this city possesses a ladies' boat club that has floated into full and active life. Worcester, that so firmly believes in women's rights, is the very place to develop the idea that even the sea, which antiquated fogiedom would hold to be man's peculiar domain, is now to witness the successful rivalry of the fair sex. A club of young ladies, two of them the daughters of our leading physicians, have for some time been practicing on Curtis's Pond, and are now ready to enter the race whenever a new boat shall give them a fair chance in the struggle. They have so far condescended to the weakness of humanity as to have a gentleman for coxswain—but then the Rev. T. W. Higginson is a more firm believer in woman's mission than the majority of ladies themselves; and they only admit him into the stern of the boat! When another year comes round we shall hope to record a victory over the aquatic world to another sex than that of man.

[Worcester Transcript.

A Parricide.—The Schenetady Daily News of yesterday morning says that early on Sanday morning, at Niskayma, Nicholas Bohanna killed his father by

A PARRICHE.—I Service of the control of the control

death.

Ceroner Lighthall held an inquest over the body, when a verdict was rendered: "That Robert Bohanna came to his death by a bludgeon in the hands of his are Nicholas Bohanna."

came to his death by a binageon in the hands of the ren, Nicholas Bohanna."

The opinion of those acquainted with the parties is that the murderer is insane. The murder was witnessed by two men, who say that a few words passed between the parties before the fatal blow was struck. The young man was arrested by Officer Allen Barhydt and breught to Schenectady yesterday and locked up. He is about five feet ten inches in hight, and about 20 years of age.

years of age.
Austrian Vessels.—An order has come from Aus-AUSTRIAN VESSELS.—An order has come from Austria that vessels belonging to that State which have been detained in the Tyne and other north east porteduring the recent hostilities between Austria and France may now proceed on their voyages unmolested. At the outbreak of the Russian war the sale of vessels belonging to that country to English owners was considered a legal transfer. The French Government would not recognize the sale of Austrian vessels to our shipowners, and they have been lying in our rorth-east ports, as salious phrase it, "eating their heads off."

sels to our snipowners, and they have oven from the our north-east ports, as sailors phrase it, "eating their heads off."

Advices from Leghorn state that the Government has efficially announced that Austrian captains may take possession of their respective vessels which have been captured in the late war, but are not to sail until further orders. The Austrian vessels which are still lying there are the ships Carla and Assidua, and the brigs Dorotea P. Africano and Nina.

Price of SLAYES.—In response to the many inquiries made from persons at a distance as to the price that slaves are commanding in this market, we publish the annexed statement, furnished by reliable authority:

No. 1 men, 20 to 26 years old, from \$1,450 to \$1,500; best grown girls, 17 to 29 years old, \$1,350 to \$1,250; girls from 15 to 17 years old, \$1,500 to \$1,250; girls from 15 to 17 years old, \$1,350 to \$1,250; girls from 15 to 17 years old, \$1,350 to \$1,425; boys from 15 to 17 years old, \$1,350 to \$1,425; boys from 15 to 17 years old, \$1,350 to \$1,425; boys from 15 to 17 years old, \$1,350 to \$1,425; boys from 15 to 17 years old, \$1,350 to \$1,425; boys from 15 to 17 years old, \$1,350 to \$1,425; boys from 15 to 17 years old, \$1,350 to \$1,425; boys from 15 to 17 years old, \$1,350 to \$1,425; boys from 15 to 17 years old, \$1,350 to \$1,425; boys from 16 to 17 years old, \$1,250 to \$1,375; boys from 12 to 15 years old, \$1,000 to \$1,200. Likely families, and also boys and girls, command high prices, as there are several gentlemen in market who are purchasing for their own plantations in the south.

Mrs. Bilansky, confined in the jail at St. Paul, and under the sentence of death for murder, quietly walked out one day. The Deputy Jailor is strongly suspected

Mrs. Bilansky, confined in the jail at St. Paul, and under the sentence of death for murder, quietly walked out one day. The Deputy Jailor is strongly suspected of connivance at her escape, and the people are highly indignant. The Sheriff offers a reward of \$500 for her arrest. She is described as 35 years of age, tall in stature, long featured, sharp visage, teeth a little projected, the two front teeth in the upper jaw lapped, is very ta kative, uses good language, voice masculine, gray eyes, light hair, and "Roman nose."

IDOLATRET.—An exchange says that the Chinese have a temple in San Francisco which cost \$20,000, and have imported an idol from China at a cost of \$30,000. It is the image of a man who figured in China three hundred years ago and was a great statesman and warrior, as one said, "like your Washington." The only efforts in California to Christianize the Chinese are by the Methodists at Sacramento. The law nese are by the Methodists at Sacramento. The law probibiting Chinamen from coming to the State is pro-nounced unconstitutional, and their number, now sixty

prohibiting Chinamen from cosmig to the scale is pronunced unconstitutional, and their number, now sixty thousand, is rapidly increasing.

The BRITISH ARMY.—The following is a return of the total strength of the army in 1858, viz: Cavalry, 17,819 (including 7,972 in India); infantry, 159,569 (including 74,731 in India and 32,833 in the colonies); the horse artillery, 2,578; the foot artillery, 20,558 (4,848 in India); the engineers, 4,176; the enrolled pensioners, 15,425; the embodied militis, 21,773, and volunteer, 15,425. The total amount voted for the army, ordenace, and commiscariat services in 1858 was £11,577,755, against £12,433,235 in 1857.

PROBABLE DESTRUCTION OF ST. ANTHONY FALLS.—During the recent flood, at least one hundred feet of the rock has given way. The reaction of the carrent is rapidly wasting the bed of sand, and the result is manifested by the frequent falls of large masses of the overhanging stratum of rock. As it entirely disappears some twelve hundred feet above the present creat of the fall, we can readily conceive of the entire extinction of the magnificent fall. One hundred and fifty feet has fallen within the limit of a single week.

Smoking a Pife Under Warke.—At a recent

ifity feet has fallen within the limit of a single week.

SMOKING A PIFE UNDER WATER—At a recent swimming exhibition in Liverpool, a London professor of the art went through some wonderful evolutions in swimming and floating. Eighteen summersets were thrown while wholly immersed in the water, and the amphibious practitioner closed his performances by eating a cake, drinking a bottle of milk, and then smaking a pipe under water, amid the immense applause of the spectators.

The assessors in Ohio, under an act of the Legislature, have endeavored to ascertain the total number of

The assessors in Ohio, under an act of the Legisla-ture, have endeavored to ascertain the total number of sheep killed and injured by dogs during the year INSS. The returns from only a few counties had been pub-lished, but there, few as the counties are, disclose a fearful amount of slaughter. In eleven counties 7,054 sheep were killed, and 7,860 wounded, the aggregate loss before \$25,342.

sheep were killed, and 7,860 wounded, the aggregate loss being \$25,342.

ARRANSAS SWAMP LANDS.—A patent, No. 3, for 253,561.67 acres of swamp and overflowed land in the Batesville district, Ark., which enure to the benefit of the State in which they are situated, under act of 28th September, 1850, has been transmitted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Governor of the State of Arkansas.

CATILE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE STATES.—Public Prestings have recently been held in Missouri for the

meetings have recently been held in Missouri for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the driving of Texas cattle through that State to the North. It is alleged that these droves leave malignant diseases along the route, of which many Missouri cattle have

A perfect mummy was found floating in the river at St. Louis on the 27th inst. It is supposed that the body had been buried in the bank of the river where the soil had some peculiar antiseptic preservative quality, and that it had been washed out by the high tide. The remnant of a shroud hung about the